











THE  
Copper Plate Magazine.

OR  
*Elegant Cabinet of Picturesque Prints*

CONSISTING OF

SUBLIME AND INTERESTING

Views

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

*Beautifully Engraved by the Most*

EMINENT ARTISTS

from the Paintings and Drawings of

FRANCIS MASTERS.

DL. 1

LONDON



## A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

**T**HERE have been few examples of universal approbation, equal to ~~that~~ <sup>Moham. Ali</sup> which the Copper-Plate Magazine has been honoured; and the Proprietors are resolved to prove, by every exertion in ~~their~~ <sup>their</sup> power, that their gratitude is likely to keep pace with the generous encouragement of the Public.

This First Volume of the work, it is presumed, will demonstrate, on the slightest inspection, that they have a just claim to be ranked with those who act up to the extent of their professions.

They promised correct and elegant Views, on terms beyond all precedent reasonable; and they can with pride assert, that many of the greatest Amateurs, as well as the highest Professors in the Arts, have expressed their astonishment at the moderation of their demand for Prints of such extreme accuracy and beauty.

To effect this, the general Patronage of the Public was necessary. Hitherto, the Proprietors acknowledge, it has been liberally bestowed: and they trust, that the Copper-Plate Magazine will not only continue to receive the encouragement of it's present numerous Friends; but that it will experience the essential aid of their kind recommendations to those who may be unacquainted with it's existence, or it's worth.

It is thus that the Proprietors will be enabled cheerfully to proceed in the execution of their plan; which, trivial as it may appear, on a superficial view, from the extreme moderation of One Shilling each Number, containing Two Prints, will be found, in time, imperceptibly to embrace an object of no less magnitude and importance, than that of forming the grandest and most extensive assemblage of fine Prints, from interesting and beautiful scenes, in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, combining the united charms of Nature and of Art, that has ever yet been produced, at any price, by human ingenuity and perseverance.

The Proprietors cannot omit this opportunity of returning their most grateful acknowledgments to such of the Nobility and Gentry, Amateurs of the Arts, as have kindly supplied them with some of the most valuable Originals in this Volume, as well as many others at present in the hands of the Engravers: and, though last mentioned, their gratitude is by no means less, to the several very eminent Artists by profession, who have exerted their talents so far beyond the possibility of any pecuniary remuneration, and without whose aid, this greatly favoured work could neither have acquired it's









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OXFORD

# O X F O R D.

THE city of OXFORD, though chiefly famous for its noble University, is of considerable antiquity, and was known among the Romans by the name of Bellositum. There are many fabulous accounts relative to the origin of the University, which was probably instituted soon after the propagation of Christianity in England. Some, indeed, have supposed, that Alfred was the founder: but this wise sovereign appears rather to have restored it, in an age of confusion and ignorance; and to have laid the foundation of that security which, notwithstanding a few temporary shocks and interruptions, it has ever since maintained.

OXFORD, which is about 54 miles distant from London, is situated on a broad eminence, rising so gradually as to be almost imperceptible, in the midst of a most beautiful extent of meadows to the south, east, and west, and of corn-fields to the north. The vales on the east are watered by the Cherwell, and those on the west and south by the main stream and several branches of the Isis; both these rivers meeting towards the south-east. On every side but the north, the landscape is bounded by a range of hills covered with beautiful woods. From some of these surrounding heights, the traveller is surprised with an unparalleled prospect of magnificence and beauty, in numerous spires, domes, and turrets, with the combined charms of verdure, water, and trees.

That part of OXFORD, properly denominated the City, and originally enclosed with walls, is of an oblong form, and not more than two miles in circumference; but the circuit of the whole, including the suburbs, is at least three miles, and consists of fourteen parishes.

In OXFORD, exclusive of the University, are upwards of 1800 houses, and near 9000 inhabitants. The University, which consists of twenty colleges, and five halls, is supposed generally to contain 3000 scholars; about 1000 of whom are supported on the respective foundations, and 2000 at their own expense.

The churches, colleges, halls, schools, libraries, and other public edifices, give the city an air of prodigious grandeur; and contain a most astonishing collection of the choicest works of *virtù*. In short, the curiosities natural and artificial, the books, coins, medals, statues, marbles, paintings, &c. deposited in the various public buildings of OXFORD, are numerous beyond all conception; a simple catalogue of particulars would, indeed, fill a volume.

“ OXFORD, for Arts, for Sciences, renown'd,

“ Asks no more, where shall thy like be found?”

The annexed View is taken from  
ing with the following numbers:  
3. The Schools; and 6.

Oak, and the most public buildings are referred to by birds over them, corresponding to the following numbers: 1. Christ Church; 2. Christ Church; 4. Queen's; 5. St. Mary's; and 7. Wadham Colleges; 8. St. Mary's; and 9. Wadham Colleges.







*Designed by J. Walker from an Original Drawing by J. B. Bouverie*

*Published 1814-1815 by J. Walker, Sen.*

**YORK**







## Y O R K.

THIS city is of great antiquity, and was of much consequence when the Romans were settled in the island: here are many remains of their buildings; and numbers of their coins, urns, altars, inscriptions, pavements, &c. &c. have been dug up.

YORK is well situated on the navigable river Ouse. The country round is a plain of fruitful soil and healthy air; the city is surrounded with walls, in which are four gates and five posterns. It is 197 miles north of London, nearly the same distance south from Edinburgh, and about 40 miles inland west of the German Ocean. The Ouse, joined by the Darwent, Aire, Trent, and some other streams, forms the Humber, which falls into the sea at the Spurn Head, from which place to YORK the distance by water is about 70 miles.

When this city was first erected into a metropolitan see, it had 12 bishoprics and all Scotland under its jurisdiction; but it has now only four, viz. Durham, Carlisle, Chester, and the Isle of Man. There was a long contest between this see and Canterbury for the superiority, which it was determined in 1353 should belong to the latter; and the archbishop of this see is styled Primate of England, that of Canterbury Primate of all England.

In the reign of King Stephen the cathedral was, with several other edifices, destroyed by fire, and remained in ruins till Edward I. when its rebuilding was begun, but not finished till the reign of Edward III. This building, the principal object in the View, is most beautiful Gothic, its enrichments superb, and is by some thought the finest specimen of that style in this island. Its wonderful magnificence and magnitude were much admired by Pope Pius II.; the extent being 524 feet in length, 110 in breadth, and 99 in height; the length of the cross aisles is 222, and the nave is four feet and a half wider and 11 higher than St. Paul's at London. The western entrance is through a Gothic arch, said to be the largest in Europe. It supports and connects the two western towers: at the south end of the church is a circular window of yellow stained glass called the Marygold window; at the north a most elegant large window of painted glass, erected, it is said, by five maiden sisters; the design is particularly light and elegant, and the workmanship in carving and masonry exquisite. The east and west window have their respective elegance and taste—in short, all the windows are beautiful, and filled with brilliantly painted glass. In the front of the choir are the statues of many kings; and it was formerly rich in jewels, gold and silver images, crosses, shrines, vestments, and other offerings of superstition. This cathedral is dedicated to St. Peter, and generally called the Minster: to it at present belong an archbishop, a dean, precentor, chancellor, sub-dean, four archdeacons, 28 prebendaries, a sub-chanter, five priest-vicars, seven lay-clerks, six choristers, four vergers, with other officers and servants.

The chapter-house is thought to be one of the finest Gothic structures in the world.

There were formerly in the city, besides the Minster or Cathedral, 61 parish churches and 17 chapels; but the parishes are now reduced to 28, 17 only of which have churches. There are in YORK several dissenting meetings, many alms-houses and other charities.

The history of YORK, in short, would fill a volume; and we shall in a future number give another View, with a further account.







*The View from the Top of the Monument, looking Westward, towards the River Thames, and the City of London.*





# NORWICH.

NUMB. II.

PLATE III.

THE city of Norwich, so famous for its extensive manufactures, is situated one hundred and nine miles from London, near the conflux of the rivers Vensdare and Yare. It stands on the side of a hill, and is about two miles in length and one in breadth. The place is of considerable antiquity, having been eminent for its castle so early as the seventh century. The cathedral, however, was not founded till the year one thousand and ninety-six, when the bishop's see was translated from Thetford.

Norwich was first erected into a corporation by King Stephen; but continued to be governed by bailiffs till the reign of Henry the Fourth, who made it a county of itself, and authorized the inhabitants to choose a mayor and two sheriffs.

Though the city is irregular, the buildings, both public and private, are remarkably neat; and there is, in general, such an intermixture of houses and trees, that it has been frequently denominated a city in an orchard.

The worsted manufacture, for which Norwich has long been deservedly celebrated, was first introduced by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward the Third, and afterwards greatly improved by the Dutch, who fled from the Duke of Alva's persecution, and were settled in this city by Queen Elizabeth. At present, the various manufactures of says, bays, serges, shalloons, crapes, bombazeens, camlets, stuffs, &c. are supposed to employ little short of a hundred and fifty thousand men, women, and children.

The city has twelve gates; and there are six bridges over the Yare. It contains thirty-six parish churches, besides the cathedral, and chapels and meeting-houses of all denominations. There are also four hospitals, and fourteen charity-schools. The number of houses is estimated at about nine thousand.

The cathedral is a large, venerable, and very beautiful structure. The steeple is higher than that at Grantham, but not equal to Salisbury spire; being about a hundred and five yards from the pavement of the choir, to the pinnacle on the top. The roof of the cathedral is curiously adorned with historical passages from the Scriptures, expressed by small images.

The annexed View is taken from Mussel, or Mousehole Hill, near the ruins of Kett's Castle; so called from the tanner of Wyndham, by whose rebellion in the reign of Edward the Sixth, the city was reduced to a most ruinous state. In this beautifully picturesque scene, the cathedral forms a principal object, though many other public edifices are plainly distinguishable.

We must not omit to mention, that among the distant trees there is a small low building, called the Swannery; where the cygnets, or young swans, are nurtured and fed, at the expense of the corporation, after a method peculiar to this city, and are said to afford a viand of the most exquisite delicacy.









WYNSTAY, Denbighshire





## WYNNSTAY.

NUMB. II.

PLATE IV.

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THIS fine seat of the late Sir WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN is certainly one of the richest and most elegant in the whole principality of Wales. It is situated near Ruabon in Denbighshire, being about six miles distant from Wrexham, in the same county, and one hundred and ninety-five from London.

WYNNSTAY has long been the hereditary estate of the ancient and honourable family from which it derives its name. The house is magnificent and spacious, and the situation truly delightful. Under the auspices of the late Sir WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, both the edifice and grounds have risen to a very enviable height of perfection; and some recent improvements render it not only one of the most beautiful seats in Wales, but in the whole kingdom of Great Britain.

Sir WATKIN, indeed, was for many years perpetually engaged in adding to the charms, and increasing the value, of his paternal inheritance. With all the polish and refinement of the best modern, he possessed all that genuine unostentatious hospitality which distinguished the true ancient British character. His elegant private theatre was by far the most complete thing of the kind ever seen in the principality; and his polite and friendly attentions to the neighbouring gentry will, probably, be little less lastingly remembered, than the mildness of his demeanour, and his kind and liberal benefactions to the humble, the indigent, and the unfortunate, who resided in the vicinity of WYNNSTAY.

“ From his cold sod what heav’nly odours rise,

“ Wet with continual tears from poor men’s eyes!”









WINTHROP





# W I S E T O N     H A L L.

NUMB. III.

PLATE V.

W I S E T O N H A L L, the beautiful seat of JONATHAN ACKLON, Esq. is situated near Retford, in Nottinghamshire, and on the borders of the county of York, being about one hundred and fifty miles distant from London. It stands on a sloping ground, having a lawn of about thirty acres in front, with a view through scattered trees and plantations of several miles to the south-east, bounded by hills, the sides of which are well clothed with verdure. There is a walk of a mile long round the lawn, the west side of which commands a view of a range of hills of a concave form, on which are built several farms, backed with plantations by the proprietor. On the east side of the walk, under a terrace, is the Chesterfield Canal, which has a winding course of about two miles through the estate; and, in one part of it, is carried through a hill of rock, which forms a curious kind of grotto, fifteen feet high, as many wide, and near three hundred yards long.

The turnpike road from Bawtry, in Yorkshire, to Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, goes over the Chesterfield Canal, and has the command of several enchanting views of this celebrated navigation, winding through a variegated valley.

The annexed view, which is delightfully picturesque and elegant, was drawn by Miss ACKLON, the very ingenious and accomplished daughter of the present liberal possessor, to whose polite attentions the proprietors of this work acknowledge themselves considerably indebted.













# ST. WOOLSTON's.

NUMB. III.

PLATE VI.

THIS noble mansion, which is the paternal inheritance of Dr. THOMAS BERNARD, the present Right Reverend Bishop of Killaloe, is situated in the county of Kildare, on the banks of the river Liffey, within eight miles of Dublin. From the many natural beauties of the situation, and its proximity to the metropolis, it is not at all surprising that this neighbourhood should abound with some of the finest seats of the nobility and gentry of Ireland. These indeed so nearly approach each other, and such have been the liberal exertions of the several illustrious possessors, regulated by the most refined taste, that each of them has made his respective demesnes quite a terrestrial paradise, and their united beauties are scarcely to be paralleled in the three kingdoms. The fine stream of the Liffey, which meanders through these delightful abodes, contributes largely to the enchantments of the many variegated and interesting views, and is frequently made to conform with the inclinations and elegant designs of the proprietors; whose liberality and taste are, in general, not less conspicuous in the internal decorations of their family seats, than they are manifested in the very superior skill which is so eminently displayed in the disposition of their surrounding scenery. Such indeed are the magnificence and conveniences of St. WOOLSTON's, that his Excellency the Marquis of Buckingham, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, occupied this seat as his favourite summer residence; the Right Reverend owner having, with uncommon generosity, and the most princely munificence, complimented the viceroy with the use of this favourite mansion, and all its elegant furniture.

The distant house, conspicuous in the annexed View, is Castletown, the seat of the Right Honourable Thomas Conolly; an edifice of such magnificence, that Mr. Twyfs says, with his usual aversion to giving this fine country its due praise, "he believes it to be the only house in Ireland to which the term palace may be applied." Even he, however, ventures to add, that "the park is beautiful." What must these scenes in reality be, which could extort such praise from a traveller so egregiously prejudiced?





The Itinerary



*Windsor Castle, as it appeared in 1790*

*Windsor Castle, as it appeared in 1790*

WINDSOR





# WINDSOR.

NUMB. IV.

PLATE VII.

THIS celebrated castle, or palace, which is situated in the county of Berks, at the distance of twenty-two miles from London, derives its name of WINDSOR from the Saxon, signifying a winding shore; and, in the charter granted by Edward the Confessor to the monks of Westminster, it is expressly styled WINDLESHORA. William the Conqueror, struck with the beauties of the situation, annexed it to the crown, in exchange for certain estates in the county of Essex, and built a stately castle, which was rebuilt and fortified by Henry I.

Edward III. who was born at WINDSOR, erected the bulk of the present palace, in nearly the form which it still retains; William of Wyckham, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, being the architect and principal director.

St. George's Chapel was likewise begun by Edward III. and finished in nearly its present form by Edward IV. whose monument has been lately discovered by the workmen employed to repair the chapel.

Queen Elizabeth added the noble terrace, faced with ramparts of free-stone, like those of a fortified city, and which is scarcely to be paralleled in Europe; King Charles II. expended large sums in repairing, new-modelling, and furnishing this palace; and King William added many ornaments, enlarged the park, augmented the avenue of trees, &c.

His present majesty has for some years made WINDSOR his principal residence. It has already received several improvements, both internal and external; and many more are said to be in contemplation. The Queen's Lodge, recently erected, is a spacious and convenient edifice; but cannot boast much of that magnificence which is usually expected as the appendage of royalty.

The castle contains, among a vast variety of paintings and other works of art, by some of the principal ancient and modern masters, the famous cartoons of Raphael. Her majesty's lodge contains a great number of good pictures; and some inimitable specimens of beautiful needle-work, executed by the queen and princesses.

Mr. West, we understand, is employed by his majesty in a series of pictures for St. George's Chapel, representing the progress of Revealed Religion: a design which does the royal patron infinite honour; and the execution of which will doubtless add to the merited reputation of that esteemed master.

There are two parks; one of which is called the Great, and the other the Little Park. The views from the castle, of these parks, of the distant surrounding country, the neighbouring fine seats, and the beautiful windings of the Thames at its feet; form together such a charming assemblage of noble and picturesque scenery, as the eye rarely encounters.

If we add, the delightful sensation, which is experienced in every loyal breast, on joining the evening promenade on the noble terrace, with their majesties, the princes, and princesses, and the numerous elegant and happy visitors, WINDSOR may certainly be pronounced, at least, the paradise of England.

There are several good inns in the town, with a tolerable theatre; and, besides the weekly market, which is well supplied, there are three fairs in a year. It is a borough corporate, governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament.









FRONT





## ERTHIG.

NUMB. IV.

PLATE VIII.

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THIS magnificent seat, which is unquestionably one of the noblest and most elegant mansions in the whole principality of Wales, stands in a rich cultivated spot, at the distance of about one mile and a half from Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh, and one hundred and ninety miles from London.

ERTHIG is remarkable for the beauty of its pleasure-grounds; which are not only very extensive, but laid out with astonishing taste by PHILIP YORKE, Esq. the present possessor.

A fine stream that runs near the house, contributes greatly to the richness of the scenery; forming a number of very beautiful cascades, which appear in various places through the openings of the thick wood on its banks, in the most striking and picturesque manner.

The house is fitted up and furnished with much elegance; and it contains several works of art, with a very respectable library.









CHURCH





# ENNISCHERRY.

NUMB. V.

PLATE IX.

THE TOWN of ENNISCHERRY, in the county of Wicklow, in Ireland, though of itself small and inconsiderable, is rendered abundantly remarkable by it's beautifully romantick situation. It stands on the road to Powerscourt, at the distance of about ten miles from Dublin.

The county of Wicklow is, indeed, the most picturesque in the whole kingdom of Ireland, and affords at almost every step sufficient employment for the pencil. That celebrated romantick spot, called the Dargle; the very astonishing chafin of the Scalp; Glen Molaur; the Devil's Glen; Powerscourt; Mount Kennedy; and other grand and interesting objects, which appear all the way from Dublin to the town of Wicklow, render it one of the most delightful rides imaginable.

The Wicklow mountains are seen through the valley; on one side of which is the high road, and in the bottom runs a mountain stream. This stream has sometimes the appearance of a noble river; but in a dry season, which is here seldom experienced, it degenerates into a very insignificant rill, often wholly lost among the stones.

The new road lately made through this romantick country, with an astonishing degree of labour, and consequently at no little expence, has doubtless served to diminish the numerous obstructions which travellers had formerly to encounter; but it still seems, to such strangers as have been accustomed to a mountainous country, in many places very uncomfortable, and in some not slightly dangerous.

The numerous springs, which made their appearance while this new road was forming, occasioned a large increase, both of labour and expence; as they frequently did considerable damage before their progress could be effectually checked.

This view is taken from the end of the town, no part of which can therefore be seen. The building at the left of the print is a mill; but it's characteristick marks do not appear in this situation: the beauties of the surrounding country having formed the principal objects of attraction to Mr. Wheatley, whose mind was wholly engrossed by the grandeur and beauty of the interesting scenery before him, which his masterly pencil has so ably and so faithfully portrayed.







RESIDENCE OF E. M. BOEDEL







## BISHAM ABBEY.

NUMB. V.

PLATE X.

BISHAM, formerly called **BUSTLESHAM ABBEY**, is situated about three miles from Maidenhead, in Berkshire, and twenty-nine from London. It was built in the year 1338; and it is a singular circumstance, that in it's first charter it was dedicated to our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Blessed Virgin his mother; in the second, to the Blessed Virgin only; and, in the time of Richard II. it is styled the Conventual Church of the Holy Trinity. At the dissolution of monasteries, it fell into the rapacious hands of Henry VIII. who seized it, with all it's privileges, to his own use and benefit.

This place was given by Edward VI. to Sir Edward Hoby; and continued in possession of that family till the death of Sir Philip in 1766, when it passed to John Mill, Esq. a distant relation, who then took the name of John Hoby Mill: afterwards, on the death of his elder brother, this gentleman became Sir John Hoby Mill, Bart. and dying without issue, on the fifth of July 1780, left the BISHAM estate to his widow, from whom it was purchased by GEORGE VANSITTART, Esq. the present possessor, in 1781.

The church contains some remarkably handsome marble monuments, of which there is a very full and accurate account in Ashmole's Antiquities of Berkshire; and many particulars respecting this venerable edifice are to be found in Dr. Thomas Tanner's Notitia Monastica, and the Ecclesiastical Memorials under Edward VI.

An old, but not very credible story, is told respecting a small sculptured monument in this church, which contains two children, who are pretended to have been the off-spring of Queen Elizabeth. The bones of the founder of this abbey, John Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, are said to have been removed hither by Maude, his widow, from the abbey of Cirencester, who obtained a licence from Henry V. for that purpose.

The drawing-room in the house goes by the name of Queen Elizabeth's Council-Chamber; and within half a mile of BISHAM is a spring, called Queen Elizabeth's Spring, where there is still remaining the wall of a bath, which her majesty is said to have used; and close to which Mr. VANSITTART has discovered the foundation of a room, supposed to have been the queen's dressing-room. This spring, which comes from beneath a chalk hill called Bradnum, affords a very fine clear soft water, which runs plentifully all the year.

The situation of BISHAM ABBEY, on the banks of a river, is beautifully picturesque; as must be manifest to the most cursory observer of the annexed view, which has been very judiciously selected by Mr. Corbould.





# The Ducal Palace



*Darmstadt, Hesse. Ducal Palace.*

*View of the Palace from the Garden, Darmstadt, Hesse.*





# FARNHAM.

NUMB. VI.

PLATE XI.

THE town of FARNHAM, in the county of Surrey, is situated thirty-nine miles from London, on the river Wye, and in the direct road to the city of Winchester. It is supposed to have derived its name from the vast quantities of fern, with which the neighbourhood still abounds; and was given by Ethelbald, king of the West Saxons, to the see of Winchester. About the year 893, King Alfred defeated the Danes at this place.

At the extremity of a fine park, on a hill which overlooks the town, is the bishop's palace, commonly called FARNHAM CASTLE. This noble edifice was first built, about the year 1150, by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester; who was brother to king Stephen, and died in 1171. In June 1216, Lewis, the dauphin of France, possessed himself of this castle; but it was soon recovered by our Henry the Third; and in the civil dissensions of his reign, levelled with the ground. It was, however, rebuilt by the bishop of Winchester; but in the reign of Charles the First, being garrisoned for the king by Sir John Denham, on his retiring to his sovereign at Oxford, it was blown up by Waller, the general of the parliamentary army, on the 29th of December 1642; and, as if this were not sufficient, on the 4th of July 1648, the House of Commons ordered an inquiry to be made into its then state, and gave special directions that it might be rendered untenable. Dr. John Morley, bishop of Worcester, being translated to the see of Winchester at the Restoration, expended 8000*l.* in repairing, or rather rebuilding, this castle; which has defended, as an appendage of the bishoprick, to the present possessor, the Honourable and Right Reverend BROWLOW NORTH; who has made many great improvements both in the palace and grounds, since his promotion to the see of Winchester. The lofty antique tower, which is very perfect, and its strikingly magnificent entrance, forcibly attract every beholder. The castle has many very excellent rooms. The hall, which is spacious and surrounded with galleries, has lately been ornamented; and there is a most admirable drawing-room, about forty-eight feet by thirty, lately finished in an elegant style. There is also a good library; and a suitable and neat chapel. The library commands a peculiarly pleasing prospect over the town and adjacent hop-grounds. The bishop's family being curious botanists, there is a most superb green-house, filled with rare and costly plants, and surrounded by forest trees, and curious nurseries of choice shrubs. Mrs. North's flower-garden, though small, exceeds in neatness, and the choiceness of its contents, every thing of the kind that has fallen under our notice.

The town of FARNHAM is governed by twelve masters or burgesses, two of whom are bailiffs, chosen annually. These magistrates derive their privileges from the bishop of Winchester, to whom they pay an acknowledgment of twelve pence a year. They have the profits of the fairs and markets, and the assize of the bread and beer; and hold a court every three weeks, which has power to try and determine all actions under forty shillings.

FARNHAM was formerly reckoned one of the greatest corn markets in the kingdom: but it is now far more famous for the vast quantities and excellent qualities of its hops, which are esteemed the finest in England, owing to the very great care and peculiar art used in drying and bagging them.







The Itinerant



*Engraved*

*Printed and Sold by J. Walker, Via Roseman's, Print.*

DUNBARTON ROCK.





# DUNBARTON ROCK.

NUMB. VI.

PLATE XII.

THIS view of DUNBARTON ROCK, is taken from Dunglafs, on the River Clyde. The Rock is fituated at the mouth of the harbour of Dunbarton, the chief town of Lenox or Dunbarton-shire, in Scotland. It is divided into two points, but this is the foreshortened view. The Rock, on which there is a castle, rises out of the salt water to the height of about 200 feet; and, between it's two points, there is a spring of fresh water, which supplies the garrison. It is every where inaccessible, except by a very narrow passage, or entry, fortified with a strong wall, or rampart. Within this wall is the guard-house, or lodgings for the officers; and from hence a long flight of stone steps ascends to the upper part of the castle, where there are several batteries mounted with cannon, the wall being continued almost round the Rock. The castle stands in the angle formed at the conflux of the Clyde and Leven; so that it is wholly surrounded by water, except a narrow isthmus, and even this is overflowed every spring-tide. The width of the river, at high water, is about a mile and a half. Dunbarton Castle commands the navigation of the Clyde; and, being deemed the key of the Western Highlands, is kept in some repair, and constantly garrisoned with invalids, under the command of a governor and a few subaltern officers.

In the cistern in the garrison there is a tench, which is said to have been preserved in that place upwards of fourteen years.

The town of Dunbarton is a royal borough; and formerly gave the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Douglas. It lies about twenty miles to the north-west of Glasgow; is the seat of a presbytery; and contains seventeen parishes.

On the right hand, and a little on this side DUNBARTON ROCK, is Dun-Buck. Along the ridge of mountains on the right hand, is said to run the Roman Wall.









*Designed by W. H. Stirling, Esq. and J. H. Stirling, Esq. and J. H. Stirling, Esq.*

*Engraved by W. H. Stirling, Esq. and J. H. Stirling, Esq.*

# GREENWICH HOSPITAL.





# GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

NUMB. VII.

PLATE XIII.

THIS noble edifice, which constitutes one of the chief glories of the English nation, is situated on the banks of the Thames, at the town of GREENWICH, in the county of Kent, and at the distance of only five miles from London.

The ancient palace was originally erected by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who named it *Placentia*, and began a tower on the top of the steep hill in the park, which was finished by Henry VII. but afterwards demolished, and a Royal Observatory erected in its place, by Charles II. who furnished it with mathematical instruments for astronomical observations, and caused a deep dry well to be dug, for the purpose of viewing the stars in the day time. This observatory, now known by the name of Flamsteed House, is seen over the trees, at the back of the HOSPITAL, in the present view.

The palace, which was enlarged by Henry VII. and completely finished by Henry VIII. was the birth-place of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth; as well as of Edward VI. who also died at Greenwich. But, having been neglected in succeeding reigns, Charles II. who had considerably augmented, walled round, and planted the park, pulled down the old palace, and began another; of which he lived to see one wing magnificently finished, at the expense of 36,000*l.* being that which stands first towards the metropolis. William III. granted this palace, with nine acres of ground, to be converted into an hospital for aged and disabled seamen; the widows and children of those who lose their lives in the service; and for the encouragement of navigation.

In the year 1705, was the first admission of 100 disabled seamen into this Hospital, which is now augmented to 900 men, and 90 boys. Six nurses, who must be seamen's widows, are allowed to every hundred pensioners, with a salary of 10*l.* a year each, and 2*s.* a week additional to those who attend the infirmary. The pensioners, besides every necessary, receive 1*s.* a week pocket-money; and the common warrant officers 1*s.* 6*d.*

This sumptuous edifice is scarcely to be paralleled in the whole world. The noble hall is decorated with paintings by Sir James Thornhill; and there is a fine statue of George II. in the area which fronts the noble terrace by the side of the Thames.

The several benefactions to this grand national institution, lists of which appear at the entrance of the hall, amount to a prodigious sum; besides the late Earl of Derwentwater's forfeited estate of near 6000*l.* a year, voted by parliament to this use, in 1732.

The town, which contains near 2000 houses, had a market granted in 1737, the direction of which is in the governors of the Royal Hospital, who are to receive and apply the profits.

Greenwich Park, which is well stocked with deer, commands a most enchanting view of the river Thames, and the cities of London and Westminster. The number of holiday folks, who flock to this place, at Easter and Whitsuntide, is beyond all conception.

On the second of January 1779, one of the quadrangles of GREENWICH HOSPITAL, containing the chapel, and several wards, was destroyed by fire. But the whole is completely restored on its original plan; and, with the sentiments it naturally inspires, we contemplate this noble edifice as one of the grandest and most interesting objects we can possibly behold—













## THRALE PLACE.

NUMB. VII.

PLATE XIV.

THIS neat little villa, which we have distinguished by the appellation of **THRALE PLACE**, is situated at Streatham, in the county of Surrey, being about six miles distant from London. The apartments are fitted up with some taste, and the grounds are prettily laid out; but this seat is chiefly remarkable for having been the occasional retreat of Dr. **SAMUEL JOHNSON**, during his well-known intimacy with the late Mr. Thrale, its former worthy owner.

The recollection of this circumstance, and the train of consequent reflections which can hardly fail to arise in the minds of most spectators, would probably render this an interesting View, were the scenery less beautiful and picturesque than it unquestionably is.

" Still may Imagination's ardent eye,  
" In the tall grove, the Sage's form espy:  
" See him intent, with sacred seal, to plan  
" Some moral lesson for ungrateful man."

**THRALE PLACE** came into the possession of Signor **PIOZZI**, the present proprietor, by his intermarriage with the celebrated widow of Mr. Thrale.

" Who flatters most while living—first, when dead,  
" Tears the green laurel, **GENIUS!** from thy head."







*The view from the Leasowes, Shropshire. The church is the parish church of Leasowes, and the houses are the Leasowes House and the Leasowes Farm.*

The LEASOWES, Shropshire





# THE LEASOWES.

NUMB. VIII.

PLATE XV.

THIS elegant and much famed seat of the late Mr. SHENSTONE, the poet, and which is now the property of Major HALLIDAY, a gentleman of considerable property in the West Indies, is situated within about a mile of Hales Owen, in Shropshire; being seven miles distant from Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, and one hundred and eighteen from London.

The estate, which is strictly a *Ferme Ornée*, and undoubtedly the most beautiful and complete one in the world, was purchased, after the decease of Mr. SHENSTONE, by the late Mr. Horne, who erected the present dwelling-house, which stands on the brow of a fine rising lawn.

The description of the LEASOWES requires a volume, and a volume of no contemptible size has been published on the subject. To be minute, therefore, is on the present occasion impossible; and no general account can give an adequate idea of the many enchanting scenes which this delightful place affords. The whole, however, was going fast to decay, when the estate was purchased by Major HALLIDAY; who, with a munificence, taste, and spirit, worthy of the original proprietor, is restoring its old beauties, and adding many new ones.

The Priory Walk, which takes its name from the ruins of a small priory seen in the lawn nearly fronting the house, in the annexed view; the Woodhouse, the Cascade, Shepherd's Bush, the Gothic Alcove, the Lover's Walk, the Temple of Pan, and Virgil's Grove, all suitably enriched, and with the most beautiful and apposite poetical inscriptions, contribute largely to render this seat, what it confessedly is, one of the most captivating assemblages of natural and artificial beauty which the eye can ever hope to behold.

In the architecture of the principal edifice, Mr. Horne judiciously preserved that modest elegance which is most congenial with the characteristic simplicity of the LEASOWES. The situation, which is in the center of this enchanting *Farm*, (for so it ought always to be called) is the most select and lovely imaginable; being screened from the northern and easterly winds by an amphitheatre of ranging hills and fine woods, with a delightful opening in front to the town of Hales Owen, the Clent Hills, the rich valley, and a great part of that luxuriant variety which constitutes the principal beauty of the LEASOWES itself.

Mr. SHENSTONE, who died in the year 1763, lies interred in Hales Owen church-yard—

“ There he, whose tuneful pipe so sweetly play'd,  
“ Is in the silent dust for ever laid ! ”













# HOWTH.

NUMB. VIII.

PLATE XVI.

HOWTH is a small town on the north side of the promontory, named, by the old Irish, *Ben-Hader*, or *Bin-Eider*, and signifies *the Pinnacle of the Captives*. It is situated in that part of the county of Dublin, called *Finegall*; that is, *the Country of the Strangers*; from a tribe of Danes, or Norwegians, who were permitted to settle in these parts, in the ninth century. The distance of HOWTH, from Dublin, is about seven miles; and it stands on the peninsula that forms the north side of the celebrated bay of that city. At some distance appears the head-land, now called the Hill of Howth, on which is a light-house to direct vessels into Dublin Bay. The peninsula, which is sterile, and very lofty, furnishes but few harbours even for small craft. Its shores are precipitous and rocky, abounding with gloomy caverns, which afford places of retreat and pastime for the numerous seals which are seen rolling their unweildy bulk in these rude haunts.

This peninsula was probably the Mona of Ireland; being once, unquestionably, a seat of the Druids: and a single druidical altar is still to be seen, in a lonely vale on the east side of the hill, which was formerly covered with venerable oaks, though it is at present entirely bare.

There is great reason to suppose, that there was a college of the bards in this place; since it is certain that Concovar Mac Nessa invited Forchern, Neid, and Atharne, three eminent Fileadh, or Fileas of Ben-Hader, (a class of the bards) to assist his labours, when he set about to reform the Brehon laws.

The annexed view is taken on the beach; from whence a part only of the town is visible on the cliffs. Farther on, appear the ruins of a large edifice, said to have been a college.

The Hill of Howth has been above six hundred years in the family of St. Laurence.







The Limerick



Engraved by W. W. Waller from an Original Drawing by A. R. C. C.

Published Oct. 1, 1871 by W. W. Waller, New Brunswick, N. B.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.





# KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

NUMB. IX.

PLATE XVII.

THE royal burgh of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, in Scotland, anciently called *Cella Cuthberti*, is beautifully seated on the banks of the river Dee; and is the capital of that division of Galloway, called the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, which sends a member to the British Parliament. It was formerly remarkable for a very ancient and noble castle, which belonged to the Reguli of Galloway, when they were independent princes. The ruins of the present castle, so conspicuous in the annexed View, when the edifice was entire, formed the feat of the family of M'Clellan of Bomby, afterwards Lords Kirkcudbright. To this family it was granted, in 1570, by King James VI. and with them it continued till the beginning of the present century. It has since been the property of the Earl of Selkirk; whose beautiful seat, at the old monastery of St. Mary's Isle, very near this town, highly merits the attention of all travellers of taste, who make the tour of Galloway.

From Sir John Fenn's Letters of the Pafton Family, it appears, that, in 1461, Henry VI. King of England was at KIRKCUDBRIGHT, in Galloway, attended only by four men and a child. This town, with Dumfries, Lochmaben, Sanquhar, and Annan, sends a representative to the British Parliament; and the stewartry (or county) courts are held at this place. KIRKCUDBRIGHT is also the seat of the Presbytery: and a manufacture of cotton goods, which has been lately introduced, with some others, seems likely to thrive, and will, consequently, assist to give additional importance to this ancient town.

On the banks of the Dee stood the Friary of Tongueland; the site of which is now occupied by a paper-mill.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT is about twenty miles distant from the town of Dumfries.







*Plate is Engraved by Holland from an Original Drawing by C. Ware*

*Published 1794 by J. Walker, No. 10, Newmarket Street, London.*

**DEUMASTON, Shropshire**







## DUDMASTON.

NUMB. IX.

PLATE XVIII.

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THIS handsome family mansion of William Whitmore, Esq. is situated on the banks of the river Severn, three miles south of Bridgnorth, in Shropshire, and 136 north-west of London.

The house, which was built about a hundred years ago, is a large plain building; it stands on a rising ground, commanding a view of a fine pool, and the upper town of Bridgnorth, with the ruins of the leaning Tower on the Castle Hill.

The apartments, which are in general spacious, are handsomely fitted up, and splendidly furnished; and the grounds are beautifully disposed.

There is a pretty dingle adjoining the house; and, at the bottom, runs a small brook over rocky ground, forming the most pleasing natural cascades. Several walks are cut through the dingle, which terminate in a fine prospect of the river Severn and the adjacent country.

“ On scenes like these the eye delights to dwell.

“ Here loud cascades, and there the silent dell;

“ The verdant honours of the waving wood,

“ And cheerful commerce gliding o’er the flood;

“ By turns entrance us, as we fondly gaze;

“ And now, uniting, pour their mingled blaze.”





The Itinerant



Engraved by W. S. Walker from an Original Drawing by C. E. Barry

Published by W. S. Walker, 31 in. Broadway, New York

WORCESTER.





# WORCESTER.

NUMB. X.

PLATE XIX.

THE city of WORCESTER, which is the capital of the county, and a bishop's see, is pleasantly seated on the eastern banks of the Severn, at the distance of about 110 miles from London. The city, which is supposed to have been built by the Romans, was originally fenced with lofty walls, and is said to have been founded by Constantius Chlorus, to prevent the incursions of the Britons on the opposite side of the river.

The ancient form and buildings of this city are not now to be ascertained, so frequently has it suffered devastation.

Hardy-Canute, in order to revenge himself on the inhabitants for killing some tax-gatherers, massacred most of the citizens, fired the town, and ravaged the surrounding country.

In the reign of William Rufus, the Earl of Shrewsbury, with a body of Welsh, assaulted the city, plundered the suburbs, and set them on fire; but the citizens, by a valiant resistance, and an advantageous sally, slew and captured above 5000 of the enemy. Twenty-five years after, the city was almost destroyed by an accidental fire, in which the castle and cathedral received considerable damage.

In the civil wars between Stephen and the Empress Maud, it was burnt to the ground. Nor did the misfortunes of this devoted city end here; for, in 1175, the tower of the cathedral fell down; in 1202, the city was again damaged by fire; and in 1216, after submitting to the Dauphin of France, it was taken by the Earl of Chester.

WORCESTER, after all its sufferings, oppressions, and calamities, is at present in a flourishing condition. It contains nine churches, besides the cathedral, and St. Michael's without the liberties of the city. It is well inhabited, has many public edifices, and excellent charities: there are, indeed, no less than seven hospitals. A stone bridge crosses the Severn; and the Guildhall is an elegant and commodious building. The streets are in general good; particularly High Street and Fore Gate; the latter, for regularity in pavement and buildings, is superior to most out of London.

The manufactures of gloves, of carpets, and of clothing, are numerous and extensive; but the principal, and most worthy the attention of travellers, is that of china. Blue and white were generally esteemed the characteristic colours of the Worcester porcelain; but the manufacture has of late years been prodigiously extended to the richest and most beautiful varieties.

The city is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and other officers: it has three weekly market-days; four annual fairs; and sends two members to Parliament.

The hop-market, established a few years since, may be considered as a valuable addition to the flourishing state of this city.

For the exquisite drawing, from which the annexed print is taken, we are indebted to the elegant and inimitable pencil of Mr. Edward Burney, who is himself a native of WORCESTER; and, in common with that peculiarly amiable and ingenious family, adds no small honour to this city.









*Plate 50 Engraved by Heath from an Original Drawing by G. S. Webb*

*Published & Sold by W. Walker & Co. Rosemary Street London*

**CLIEFDEN HOUSE, Buckinghamshire**





# CLIEFDEN HOUSE.

NUMB. X.

PLATE XX.

THIS very celebrated seat of the late Earl of INCHQUIN, is situated on a most delightful eminence, on the banks of the Thames, at the village of Taplow, in the county of Bucks, not far distant from Maidenhead Bridge in Berkshire, and within about twenty-six miles of the metropolis.

This magnificent edifice was erected by the Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Charles the Second; and came to the Earl of Orkney, who greatly improved it, by his intermarriage with the heirs of that family.

The tapestry hangings in the grand chamber, represent the battles of the great Duke of Marlborough, in which Lord Orkney himself had no inconsiderable share.

The noble terrace in front of the house, is said to be higher than that of Windsor Castle: and the fine walks all around, command the most delightful views of the adjacent country, including Windsor Castle, and the most extensive and enchanting prospects up and down the river.

This splendid seat was formerly the favourite summer residence of the late Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of his present Majesty.

In the gardens of CLIEFDEN, the Masque of Alfred, written by Thomson and Mallet, and set to music by Dr. Arne, was originally performed, on the first of August 1740, in commemoration of the accession of George the First, and in honour of the birth-day of the Princess of Brunswick; the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their entire court, and innumerable noble visitors, being present at the performance, which was followed by the Judgment of Paris, and several scenes from Rich's pantomimes.

On the top of a hill, at a small distance, stands the manor-house of Taplow, another seat of the late Earl of INCHQUIN, and which was inhabited by that nobleman, while his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales resided at CLIEFDEN HOUSE.

What a pity that the noble mansion of CLIEFDEN, once the theme of poets, and the residence of princes, should at present be uninhabited!—*Sic tranfit gloria mundi!*









*Plate 21. Engraved by Heath from an Original Drawing by Girtoudd.*

*Published 17<sup>th</sup> Dec: 1792, by J. Walker, 54<sup>th</sup> Rosemary Street, London.*

**SHERBORNE CASTLE, Oxfordshire.**





# SHERBORNE CASTLE.

NUMB. XI.

PLATE XXI.

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SHERBORNE CASTLE, the noble seat of the Earl of MACCLESFIELD, stands a few miles from Watlington, and near forty from London, in a part of the county of Oxford naturally very luxuriant, and highly improved by agriculture, planting, and designing.

One of the principal ornaments of SHERBORNE CASTLE, which is built in the true antique stile, is a commodious Observatory; fitted up, if we are not misinformed, by the present Earl, whom the late Lord Chesterfield compliments as one of the first astronomers of the age.

“ There, with true luxury of soul,

“ We view the planets as they roll ;

“ And while with holy awe we gaze,

“ The MAKER, for his works, we praise.”

The park is in every respect adapted to the stile of the edifice; being calculated for a display of the sublime rather than the ornamental, and abounding with those venerable marks of antiquity, which leave an irresistible impression on the soul of taste and sentiment.

The PARKER family, possessors of SHERBORNE CASTLE, owe their elevation to Lord Chancellor Parker, who was created a Peer of England in the year 1715.





The Itinerant



*W. & A. Miller fecit*

*J. Barker del.*

RIVALX ABBEY, Yorkshire.







## RIVALX ABBEY.

NUMB. XI.

PLATE XXII.

THIS magnificent remain of antiquity, which is situated in the North Riding of the county of York, about thirty miles from Scarborough, and twenty north of York, stands on the estate of Mr. DUNCOMBE; whose large domains in this part have acquired him the title of *rich*; and, indeed, the prodigious expence the predecessor of the present possessor was at, to make a bowling-green on the brow of the hill that overlooks these ruins, evinces that he had a superabundance of wealth; but, at the same time, fully demonstrates, that he knew the best way of doing good with it, was to provide employment for the industrious. At one end of this green is an elegant pavilion, which just appears in the annexed view; at the other, a beautiful circular temple: both which edifices are adorned with paintings. Beneath the pavilion are apartments for the gardener, who has a store of excellent ale, for the refreshment of such as will be at the pains and labour of ascending the steep and intricate path which leads to this truly delightful spot: from whence, on three sides, are most beautiful prospects; on the fourth, a thick plantation of firs and shrubs breaks the northern blasts which on so elevated a spot must otherwise be very severe. Here Mr. DUNCOMBE sometimes liberally entertains his friends, the pavilion being furnished with every convenience for that purpose. Duncombe Park, his residence, is about seven miles from this place.

The ruins prove this Abbey to have been of great extent; the situation of which is not to be surpassed for picturesque beauty.

The following account of this establishment, is given in Burton's *Monasticon*—

“ St. Bernard, Abbot of Clareval, was a man full of devotion, and chief of many monks, some of whom he sent into England, who were honourably received both by the king and kingdom; and particularly by Sir Walter L'Espie, who about A.D. 1131. 31st. Hen. 1. allotted to some of them a solitary place in Blackemoor, near Hemlac, now Hemley, surrounded by steep hills, and covered with wood and ling, near the angles of three different vales, with each a rivulet running through them: that passing by where the Abbey was built, being called *Rie*, whence this vale took it's name, and this house was thence called the Abbey of *Rievale*. Here William, the first Abbot—one of those monks sent by St. Bernard—a man of great virtue, and excellent memory, began the building of the monastery, dedicating it to the Virgin Mary, which the said Walter L'Espie amply endowed. The family of Roos were patrons of this abbey in 1153, the 18th of Stephen. Walter L'Espie was buried in this abbey.”

We are told by Dugdale, that this Walter L'Espie, who was a noble Baron, having lost his son by a fall from his horse, devoted a good part of his estate to pious uses; he founded the Abbey of Canon Regulars at Kirkham, in Yorkshire, Anno 1112; that of RIVALX in 1136; and that of Warden, in Bedfordshire, Anno 1136; and at length ended his life in a monastic habit, at RIVALX, Anno 1158. His daughter, Adelina, was married to Peter Lord Roos, from whom his Grace the Duke of Rutland derives his pedigree.





The Itinerant



Engraved by W. & A. Nichol from a Drawing by the Lady Viscountess of Down and Original, taken by a Swiss Officer.

Published for J. & A. Nichol, 4 No. Newmarket Street.

LONDONDERRY.





# LONDONDERRY.

NUMB. XII.

PLATE XXIII.

LONDONDERRY, the capital of the county of Derry, is a large city, erected on the banks of Lough Foyle, at the distance of one hundred and fifteen miles from Dublin. It is the see of a bishop, and has one of the most commodious harbours in the kingdom of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY is the most modern city in the three kingdoms; being built by a company of London adventurers, in the reign of James the First, from which circumstance it derives it's name. It is surrounded by a strong stone wall, with ramparts and bastions; and, though not very large, is handsomely built. The streets are wide, neat and well paved; and the houses, and public edifices, are all of stone. The cathedral, in particular, is a prodigiously beautiful building; and the lofty spire, resembling that of Salisbury in Wiltshire, with which it has been lately adorned, produces a grand effect.

This city has undergone three memorable sieges: first, in 1641, when the English and Scotch held it out against the rebels; secondly, in 1649, when it was reduced almost to extremity by famine, and besieged by Lord Ardes in the king's name, till relieved by a reinforcement from England; and, thirdly, it's last and most gallant defence, was that which it made against King James the Second, from the seventh of December 1688, to the last of July 1689, at a time when he was in possession of almost the whole kingdom besides. It was in consideration of this brave defence, that King William the Third built the town-house.

LONDONDERRY has a considerable share in many branches of foreign trade, especially the West Indian, for which it is most advantageously situated, being open to the northern and western seas: indeed, when a ship is once out of the river, she has but a single course to the banks of Newfoundland, or any part in North America, with little variation, and will arrive sooner by half than a vessel which departs at the same time from London.

The city is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs, and is a city and county of itself.









*This engraving by Wallcut from an original drawing by Robert Taylor*

*Published for the Proprietors by W. Wallcut, 30, Abchurch Lane, London*

**WEST CLANDON PLACE, Surrey.**





# WEST CLANDON PLACE.

NUMB. XII.

PLATE XXIV.

THIS noble edifice, the seat of Lord ONSLOW, is situated in a fine park, about three miles from Guildford, in the county of Surrey, and twenty-six from the metropolis.

It was built by THOMAS, the second Lord ONSLOW, after the design of Leoni, about the year 1731; and, by hereditary descent, became the property of his present Lordship.

The hall, a cube of forty feet, is a most magnificent *entrée*. In this apartment are two elegant chimney-pieces, the work of that celebrated sculptor, Rysbrack: the first, a Sacrifice to Bacchus, and said to be this great master's *chef d'oeuvre* in bas relief; the other, a Sacrifice to Diana, executed with prodigious taste and ability. The rooms, in general, are stately and convenient; the pictures good, but not numerous: two of Barlow's best pieces, however, deserve particular notice; they hang in the saloon, and are an honour to that Artist. On the chamber-floor is a portrait of Sir Edward Onslow, the undoubted work of Cornelius Johnson, and worthy the pencil of that ingenious master.

The south-west front commands a lively and extensive prospect; the park affords a rich pasture, and is plentifully stocked with deer. In the pleasure-ground a romantick neatness prevails, where art and nature mutually support each other.

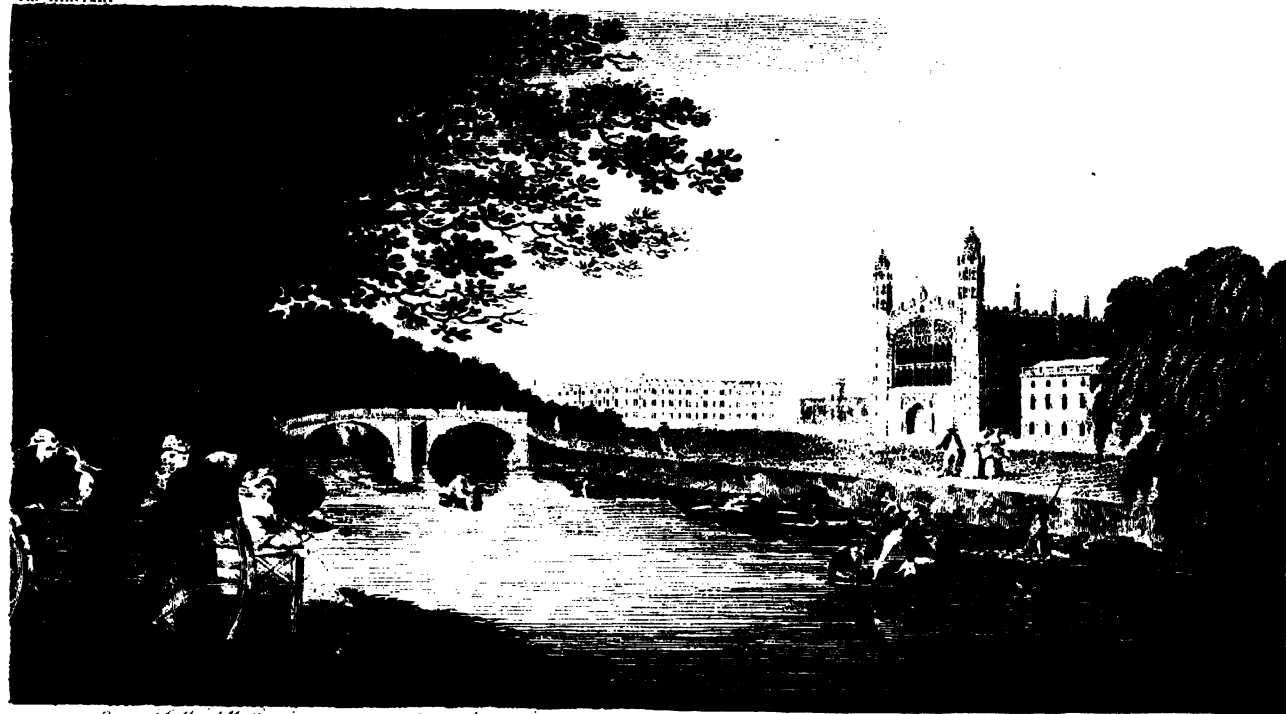
The ascent near the house gives full command of Guildford race-ground: and here a well-directed taste has been engaged with success, transforming a late chalk-pit into one of the richest picturesque scenes of romantic beauty. The variety of its foliage, and bold effect, is a school for the first landscape-painter in this or any other country.

The stables, built by his present Lordship, from a design by Brown, are seen from the pleasure-ground: they have the effect of stone; and, being surrounded with stately elms, form a very beautiful object.









*Reproduced by the Museum from an Original Drawing by Thomas figures by Buxton*

Published by J. W. Allen, New Haven, Conn.

## CAMBRIDGE.





# CAMBRIDGE.

NUMB. XIII.

PLATE XXV.

THIS famous university is situated on the banks of the Cam, from whence evidently originates the name, and at the distance of fifty-two miles from London. The city, which is the capital of the county of CAMBRIDGE, is divided by the river into two parts, united by a stone bridge of a single arch, called the Great Bridge, to distinguish it from what is denominated Small Bridge, continued over several divisions of the river at the southern extremity of the town. Gerrard's Hovle Bridge, composed entirely of wood, also crosses the Cam, at nearly a central situation between the two other bridges; and there are, besides, four stone and two wooden bridges, leading to the gardens and noble walks of various colleges: that, in particular, belonging to Trinity, is constructed in a style of very peculiar elegance.

The ancient town was situated on an elevated spot, north-west of the river, and surrounded by a deep intrenchment, great part of which is still remaining. It was known to the Romans by the name of Camboritum, and was a seminary of learning in the earliest ages of Christianity.

The modern town is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth at the centre, diminishing towards the extremities. It has fourteen parish-churches, and contains about fifteen hundred houses; but the private buildings, in general, are neither elegant nor large.

The noble university, which forms its proudest boast, is in many respects not inferior to Oxford, and consequently not to any other in the world. It consists of twelve colleges, and four halls; and the whole body of the university commonly consists of about fifteen hundred persons.

The public edifices of the city and university are extremely grand and beautiful. The Senate House, in particular, is a magnificent building, and is allowed to contain the most superb room in England: being a hundred and one feet in length, forty-two in breadth, and thirty-two in height; with a gallery capable of containing a thousand persons.

King's College Chapel is considered as one of the most compleat pieces of Gothick architecture in the kingdom; and its roof is the admiration of the profoundest mathematicians. The key-stone is supposed to be upwards of a ton weight, and the roof is wholly supported on the walls. The choir received its embellishments and finish from Henry the Eighth.

Clare Hall, the building in the centre of the annexed view, is the most magnificent edifice among all the colleges and halls of CAMBRIDGE.

Fronting the shire-hall is a remarkably handsome stone conduit, to which water is conveyed by an aqueduct; being a benefaction of the famous Hobson, the carrier, who was a native of this place.







*Engraved by William Viller*

*Published & sold by J. Ditcher, On Newmarket Street, London*

**STREATHAM HOUSE, Surrey.**







# STREATHAM HOUSE.

NUMB. XIII.

PLATE XXVI.

THIS ancient seat of the Duke of BEDFORD, which is situated at Streatham, in the county of Surrey, and at the distance of about six miles from the metropolis, is the manor-house of the pleasant and respectable village from whence it derives it's name, his Grace being the lord of the manor.

The house is surrounded by a high wall, and very lofty trees, which in a great measure conceal it from the road; to which, however, it adjoins at the edge of Streatham Common, as it is entered from town.

The Duke of BEDFORD seldom resides at STREATHAM HOUSE; which is at present inhabited by his Grace's brother, Lord John Russell.







*Plan of House by Robinson from an Original Drawing by Nelson*

*Engraved from a Copy by J. Barker, Via Newman Street, London.*

WHEATLEY, Yorkshire.





# WHEATLEY.

NUMB. XIV.

PLATE XXVII.

THIS handsome seat of Sir GEORGE COOKE, is delightfully situated in the West Riding of the county of York, within two miles of Doncaster, and at the distance of about one hundred and sixty from London.

The edifice, as it now appears, was erected about a century ago, by Sir HENRY COOKE, Bart. from whom it has descended, in a direct line of succession, to Sir GEORGE COOKE, the present possessor.

The house, though not remarkably large or magnificent, is neat, convenient, and well furnished. It stands at a small distance from the river Dun, or Don, which bounds part of the pleasure-ground: and the meanders of this fine navigable stream, with the barges and other craft continually passing up and down; the beautiful circumjacent country; and the elegant mansion-house, market-place, fine old Gothick church, and stone bridge, in Doncaster, which is universally allowed to be one of the handsomest towns in the whole of this extensive county; all conspire to form the most agreeable and picturesque scenery that can well be imagined.

WHEATLEY, in short, is every way a most desirable family residence, for a respectable country gentleman.

“ Where, from the bustling of a busy world,  
“ That makes a shew of pleasures not possess’d,  
“ Calmly retir’d, the good man may reflect  
“ On all the maniack miseries of life—  
“ Raging Ambition; moping Avarice;  
“ Self-agonizing Envy; burning Lust;  
“ Gay, ideot Vanity; dull, bigot Zeal;  
“ Each light, each solemn, mockery of bliss,  
“ Sought ceaseless by the vicious and the vain—  
“ Till Death the curtain draws!”









*Painted by J. M. W. Turner, R.S.A. in 1840. Engraved by J. H. P. in 1841.*

*Published, March 1841, by J. H. P., No. 1, Pall Mall Street.*

**GRESFORD COTTAGE, Denbighshire.**





## GRESFORD COTTAGE.

NUMB. XIV.

PLATE XXVIII.

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THIS beautiful cottage, the property of JOHN PARRY, Esq. is situated in the county of Denbigh; about two miles distant from Denbigh, nine from Chester, and one hundred and ninety from London. It stands in a fine vale, bounded on each side by a hill covered with rising woods.

The Alyn, at times very rapid, runs close under the cottage, and joins the river Dee a few miles below.

Part of the fine tower of Gresford church appears in front, behind the opposite hill: and, besides a very picturesque water-mill in view, and a cascade under the bridge, there is a root-house of extreme beauty and simplicity, ingeniously formed by Mrs. PARRY, at the extremity of the grounds.

On a rise, a little above the cottage, Mr. PARRY has erected an elegant house, his present residence.

GRESFORD COTTAGE is inhabited by a maiden sister of Mrs. PARRY; and forms, in fact, one of the sweetest retreats in the county. The late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne was particularly partial to this spot, and frequently borrowed the cottage for the entertainment of his friends.

The grounds are small; but, being laid out with infinite taste, they form a most beautifully picturesque and variegated scene, and exhibit one of the few instances where art has happily given a finish to nature.

This elegant and most delightful cottage derives its name from GRESFORD, the parish in which it is situated.









*View as Engraved by W. & A. Walker, from an Original Drawing by J. Paine.*

*Published & Sold by J. Walker, 33a. Piccadilly Street, London.*

**CAVERSHAM-PARK, Oxfordshire**





# CAVERSHAM PARK.

NUMB. XV.

PLATE XXIX.

THE father of the late Lord Cadogan erected this elegant edifice, in the year 1723, on a spot which had no other recommendation than that of being capable of improvement, at an expence which might have deterred from the attempt a spirit of less liberality and perseverance. With indefatigable labour, and at a prodigious cost, he had, however, the peculiar satisfaction of producing one of the most splendid seats this country can boast.

CAVERSHAM PARK, though situated in the county of Oxford, stands near the Thames, opposite Reading, in Berkshire, and at the distance of about forty miles from London. The house, which is built on a very elevated spot, but with so easy an ascent that the rise is scarcely perceptible, commands a number of the most delightful prospects: that from the grand terrace, towards the river Thames and town of Reading, is eminently beautiful. This noble terrace, which is twelve hundred feet long, has a descent of fifty perpendicular feet to the parterre, by two double flights of Portland stone steps.

The parterre is profusely decorated with fountains, vases, and casts from the best antique statues, including some few originals: among these last are four figures in statuary marble, finely executed, representing King William, George the First, the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene. On the sides of the parterre are two grand canals; each nine hundred feet long, with a Doric portico at the extremities.

From the iron gates to the park pales there are four beautiful lawns, divided by walks two thousand two hundred feet in length, and planted on each side with lofty trees. The park is well wooded, watered, and stocked with deer; and there is an excellent pheasantry and menagerie in the grounds, which have been charmingly laid out.

The gardens were formed by Mr. Acres; and will, as long as they remain in the situation he left them, furnish a fine proof of that gentleman's wonderful abilities.

The furniture, and other internal decorations, correspond with the external beauty of this very splendid and magnificent seat.

CAVERSHAM PARK was purchased, a few years since, by Major MARSAC, the present possessor; under whose auspices it may be expected to receive considerable alterations and improvements.







State as suggested by Bureau from an Original: Drawing by L. L. Root 1897

Published April 1842 by J. Walker, 218. Newmarket Street, London.

**L'ESS, Dunbartonshire.**







# L U S S.

NUMB. XV.

PLATE XXX.

LUSS, the pleasant seat of Sir JAMES COLQUHOUN, Bart. is situated in the county of Lenox, or Dunbarton, in the south of Scotland, and belonging to the West Highlands. It's chief beauty is derived from Loch Lomond, on whose picturesque banks it stands. This celebrated lake, the most extensive in Great Britain, is twenty-four miles long, and in some places six or seven broad; containing about thirty of the most delightful little islands imaginable, in three of which are churches, but some of the others are uninhabited: at it's head Ben Lomond rises majestically, three thousand two hundred and forty feet above the surface of the water.

Loch Lomond, from it's prodigious extent, and running almost the whole length of the country, when viewed from the adjacent hills, has all the appearance of a sea.

The Leven, or Levin, from which Livinia, the Latin name for Lenox, is derived, falls into the Clyde, out of Loch Lomond. Dr. Smollet has immortalized this stream, on the banks of which he received his existence, in a beautiful little poem, called "An Ode to "Leven-Water," and introduced in his celebrated Novel of Humphry Clinker, from which we cannot resist our inclination to transcribe the concluding stanzas.

" Devolving from thy parent lake,  
" A charming maze thy waters make,  
" By bow'rs of birch, and groves of pine,  
" And hedges flower'd with eglantine.

" Still on thy banks, so gaily green,  
" May num'rous herds and flocks be seen;  
" And lasses chanting o'er the pail,  
" And shepherds piping in the dale;  
" And ancient faith, that knows no guile,  
" And industry, embrown'd with toil;  
" And hearts resolv'd, and hands prepar'd,  
" The blessings they enjoy to guard!"





The Itinerant



Designed by Walker from an Original Drawing by J. G. H.

Published May 1841, by J. H. Walker, 3rd, Newmarket Street, &c.

WOOLWICH.





# WOOLWICH.

NUMB. XVI.

PLATE XXXI.

THIS pleasant little town is most delightfully situated in the county of Kent, on the eastern banks of the Thames, at the distance of about three miles from Greenwich, and nine from London. It is remarkable, that part of the parish of WOOLWICH is on the opposite side of the Thames, on the Essex shore, and where formerly there was a chapel, though included in the county of Kent.

WOOLWICH church, conspicuous in the annexed view, was handsomely rebuilt, as one of Queen Anne's fifty new churches.

This town is not only rendered considerable by its excellent dock-yard, the oldest belonging to the royal navy, and which is reputed to have furnished as many men of war as any two others in the kingdom; but it is also deservedly famous, as our British university for the military science, where young gentlemen are regularly instructed in all the arts of gunnery and fortification. It is, indeed, the usual residence of the royal regiment of artillery, who have an academy for instructing the train in the art of gunnery; and a company of matrosses are commonly employed in making up cartridges, and charging bombs, carcasses, and grenadoes, for publick service.

In the warren, or park, where trial is made of great guns and mortars, there are some thousand pieces of ordnance for ships and batteries; with a prodigious number of shot, shells, and grenadoes, heaped in large piles of various forms, and which have a very striking and pleasing appearance.

There are, also, at WOOLWICH, several fine docks, rope-yards, and spacious magazines of powder, ball, and other warlike stores; besides large quantities of planks, masts, pitch, tar, &c.

The town has a market every Friday, but no fair; and there is an alms-house for poor widows.

The famous Mr. Duncan Campbell has also assisted the celebrity, if not the reputation, of this place; by stationing his academy of convicted felons, in lighters, off the town of WOOLWICH, for the purpose of heaving ballast from the bed of the river.









*View as Engraved by Heath from an Original Drawing by Verelst.*

*Published May 1785 by J. Walker, No. 1. Messieurs Street, London.*

CAEN WOOD, Middlesex.





## CAEN WOOD.

NUMB. XVI.

PLATE XXXII.

THIS magnificent and superb villa is most delightfully situated on the rising grounds between Hampstead and Highgate, in the county of Middlesex, and at the distance of about four miles from London. It is separated by the road from the wood whence it receives its name, and was formerly occupied by the Duke of Argyll, and afterwards by the Earl of Bute: from which last owner it was purchased by the late Earl of MANSFIELD, then Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench; to whose taste and munificence it is highly indebted, having been new-fronted, decorated, and considerably extended and improved, under the auspices of his lordship, by the Messrs. Adams. The new room, from a design by those architects, is so much admired for the excellence of its proportions, the richness and splendor of its ornaments, and the novelty of the entire plan, that it has been pronounced at least equal, if not superior, to any thing of the kind in England.

The garden front commands a most delightful prospect over a tract of the richest meadow grounds, which fall in a gentle descent for near two miles from the house, and are refreshed and beautified by many fine pieces of water, filled from each other in the gradual fall of the land.

On the right of this front is a hanging wood of lofty and spreading trees; and, on the left, the rising hills are planted with clumps, so as to produce a happy effect in lessening the height of the summits, which might otherwise appear to overlook the house rather too much.

The gardens and grounds are admirably laid out; and the green-house, which is peculiarly elegant, contains a fine collection of the most curious exoticks.

The lodge at the entrance of the pleasure-grounds, near the road leading from Kentish Town to Highgate, deserves particular attention: nothing can equal the elegant simplicity of the enchanting little building, the flower-garden which surrounds it, and the basin of water in its front. The rustick arcade, clothed with vines, is one of the happiest combinations of art and nature we ever remember to have seen.

CAEN WOOD is now become the property of Lord STORMONT, as heir to the title and estates of his deceased uncle, the late venerable Earl of MANSFIELD; who closed, in this favourite retirement, his valuable life, at a very advanced age.







The Itinerant



Engraved by W. H. Sturt for the Publisher, 10, Abchurch Lane, London.

Printed and sold by W. H. Sturt, 10, Abchurch Lane, London.

GLOUCESTER.





# GLOCESTER.

NUMB. XVII.

PLATE XXXIII.

THE city of GLOCESTER, which is a bishop's see, and a county of itself, as well as the capital of Gloucestershire, stands on a pleasant hill, at the distance of one hundred and six miles from London. It was anciently a Roman colony, governed by a consul; and Camden says, that the famous Roman way, called Ermine Street, which begins at St. David's, in Pembroke-shire, and reaches to Southampton, passes through this city.

The streets, which cover every descent of the hill, are remarkably clean, and the houses in general well-built. A branch of the river Severn, which runs on one side of the city, brings ships close to the town.

The cathedral of GLOCESTER is an ancient but magnificent fabrick, and appears pretty conspicuous in this view, the west gate forming a very principal object. The tower, in particular, is esteemed one of the neatest and most curious pieces of architecture in England. The cathedral contains the tombs of Robert, Duke of Normandy, son of William the Conqueror, and of King Edward the Second; and there is a place which produces an effect similar to what is called the Whispering Gallery at St. Paul's, London.

The castle, which was erected in the time of William the Conqueror, is very much fallen to decay: part of it is leased out by the crown, and the rest serves for a prison.

Edward the First held a parliament in this city, about the year 1272; where some good laws were made, now called the Statutes of Gloucester. A parliament was also held, in GLOCESTER, by Richard the Second.

There is a good stone bridge over the river, with a quay, wharf, and custom-house; and a hall for the assizes, called the Booth Hall. Under the bridge is a water-engine to supply the town; which is also served from a fine spring, called Robin Hood's Well: to this last place there is a most delightful walk from the city.

Besides the cathedral, there are five parish-churches; and the city is well provided with hospitals, schools, and other charitable institutions. In the chapter-house lies Strongbow, who conquered Ireland.

Forging of iron seems to have been it's principal manufactory, so early as the time of William the Conqueror: one of it's present chief manufactories is pins.

King Edward the First erected a gate on the south-side of the abbey, still called by his name, though almost demolished in the civil wars; before which time there were eleven parish-churches, but six were then entirely destroyed.

The city contains several crosses; and many statues of our kings, some of whom kept their Christmas festival at GLOCESTER. There are many market-houses, supported with pillars, and large remains of ancient monasteries; which were once so numerous in this city, as to occasion the old monkish phrase—"As sure as God is in GLOCESTER!"

This city is governed by a steward, who is generally a nobleman; with a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, a town-clerk, two sheriffs chosen annually out of twenty-six common-councilmen, a sword-bearer, and four serjeants at mace; and there are twelve incorporated trading companies, who attend the mayor on all publick occasions.













## GREGORY'S.

NUMB. XVII.

PLATE XXXIV.

THIS very respectable seat of the Right Honourable EDMUND BURKE, which stands near Beaconsfield, in the county of Bucks, about twenty-four miles distant from London, is less remarkable for splendor or magnificence, than for its rural and retired situation, in a delightful country, where prospects are frequently, but not disagreeably, cut off, by a profusion of beautiful inclosures, a continual interchange of hills and vallies, and the multiplicity of beech coppices and woods.

The house is built after the same plan as the queen's palace, St. James's Park, commonly called Buckingham House, but on a much smaller scale.

The apartments, which are handsomely fitted up, contain many excellent pictures, some valuable marbles, and a small but well-chosen library.

Beaconsfield is a well-known small but neat market-town, in Buckinghamshire, situated on the Oxford road; and is remarkable for having been the birth-place of Waller, the poet. Its celebrity will not be diminished by the residence of a BURKE in the vicinity: one of the first orators of modern times; and, perhaps, little exceeded by the most boasted among the ancients.





The Emigrant.



Engraved by J. Walker from an Original Drawing by C. Wilson Esq.

Published July 1797 by J. Walker, No. 2. Rosemary Street.

BELFAST.





# BELFAST.

NUMB. XVIII.

PLATE XXXV.

BELFAST, the principal town in the county of Antrim, comes next to Dublin and Cork for size, and near the former for it's elegance of buildings and extensive trade. The situation is uncommonly picturesque and beautiful; being close to an extensive arm of the sea, called the Lough of Belfast; and encircled by a range of mountains, that are interspersed by bleach-greens, cotton-mills, and several gentlemen's seats; rendering it the pleasantest spot in the north of Ireland.

The distance of BELFAST from Dublin is exactly eighty miles. The streets, in general, are broad and straight; and the number of inhabitants is computed to be about fifteen thousand. Lord Donegall, to whom the whole of BELFAST belongs, has built the inhabitants an exchange; and, over it, handsome ball and supper rooms, finished at the expence of about 6000*l*.

The church has a fine organ, and is finished with great taste. There is also a poor-house, supported by voluntary subscription; and a good theatre, where the known liberality of the resident gentry has been an inducement for the first performers from the London and Dublin stages to make frequent visits.

The amazing quantity of linen exported annually, occasioned the inhabitants to erect their famous linen-hall, so conspicuous in the annexed view; where buyers from Liverpool, Chester, York, and all parts of England and Scotland, resort twice a year.

Besides this great trade in linen, they ship vast quantities of yarn, cotton, tallow, hides, &c. to America and the West Indies; which furnish them for their imports, in return, rums, sugars, and every other commodity the islands produce.

In February 1760, the famous Thurot, with three ships, having laid siege to Carrickfergus, only eight miles distant, put the town of BELFAST under contributions, and obliged the inhabitants to send him provisions. Thurot, however, was a few days afterwards killed, in an engagement off the Isle of Man, by Captain Elliot of the *Æolus*.









*Engraved by. Mathews from an Original Painting by J. H.*

*Published July 17. 1828 by Harrison & Co. 15. St. Andrew's Church Lane. London.*

**WYCLIFFE HALL, Yorkshire**





# WYCLIFFE HALL.

NUMB. XVIII.

PLATE XXXVI.

WYCLIFFE HALL, situated about eight miles north-west from Richmond, in the North Riding of the county of York, was nearly from the Conquest the residence of the ancient family of the Wycliffes, who had large possessions in the vicinity: but the male line of the principal branch of that family failing on the death of William Wycliffe, Esq. in 1611; it came into that of the Tunstalls, then of Thurland Castle, in the county of Lancaster, by the intermarriage of Marmaduke, eldest son of Francis Tunstall, Esq. in 1606, with Catherine, daughter and coheirefs of that gentleman.

The house is for the most part a new erection, and was begun in 1764. by MARMADUKE TUNSTALL, Esq. the present proprietor, who came into possession in 1760. It is pleasantly situated on the River Tees, which divides the county of York from that of Durham; a meandering, and frequently rapid stream, the rocky banks of which are truly romantick.

The dimensions of the principal apartments are as follow: the hall 32 feet by 21; the parlour 27 by 17; the drawing-room 32 by 21; and each 15 feet high. The library, which is well furnished with valuable books and MSS. is 30 feet by 20; the museum (which as well as the library commands a fine prospect of the river) is 45 by 20, and contains a large collection of subjects in natural history and antiquities; with a cabinet of Greek, Roman, and modern coins and medals. The chapel is 39 feet by 20, and 18 feet high.

There are several good paintings by Titian, Holbein, De Neef, Teniers, Breughel, Smith of Chichester, and other eminent masters, with many highly finished drawings and prints.

Various fine shrubberies, and plantations of almost every sort of forest trees, have within these few years been formed in the adjacent grounds, by the liberal and scientifick owner.









*Engraved by J. Walker from an Original Drawing by R. V. V. V.*

**RIPPON.**





# RIPON.

NUMB. XIX.

PLATE XXXVII.

THE pleasant, well-built, and populous town of RIPON, is situated in the West Riding of Yorkshire, six miles above Borough-bridge, and about two hundred and ten from London.

The town, which is of considerable antiquity, was plundered by the Scots in 1318; and continued in a desolate state till after Edward the Third defeated the Scots, at Gloddefmere, where near 20,000 were slain in battle; and their power was so effectually reduced by this victory, that the Archbishop of York, and other distinguished personages, were induced to restore the town, rebuilding the minster from the foundation, which is the church that at present remains. In the reign of Charles the First, it was the scene of a treaty between the commissioners of that unfortunate monarch and the Scots; and the great steeple of the church was blown down in 1660. A considerable number of very curious Saxon coins were found at RIPON, in the year 1695.

There are two bridges over the Ure, or Aire; on the banks of which once stood a famous monastery, built by Winfred, Archbishop of York, afterwards made into a college for a dean and secular canons. The church, and two miles round, which was made a sanctuary by King Athelstan, though dissolved by Henry the Eighth, was restored under James the First, and still retains collegiate privileges; having a dean and chapter, and the right of sending a proctor to the convocation of the province of York. This church was, in the last century, famous for a curious piece of priestcraft, called Wilfrid's Needle; and it is now the only church in England, except Southwell in Nottinghamshire, which is at once collegiate and parochial.

Though RIPON has a staple for wool, which is weekly bought up by the Leeds, Wakefield, Hallifax, and other Yorkshire clothiers, it's most famous manufacture is that of spurs, which are esteemed the best in the world.

This view of RIPON is taken from Studley Park, the celebrated seat of the late Mr. Aislaby; which is of great advantage to the town, as the elegant mansion and grounds draw a great deal of company from the adjacent country, and particularly from Harrowgate, which is only about ten miles distant.

Hackfall, another very delightful seat of the late Mr. Aislaby, formerly member of parliament for the borough of RIPON, is also situated within a few miles, and attracts many visitors.







WEST WYCOMBE PARK, Buckinghamshire.







# WEST WYCOMBE PARK.

NUMB. XIX.

PLATE XXXVIII.

THIS long celebrated seat of the late Lord Le Despenser, but now of his brother, Sir JOHN DASHWOOD KING, Bart. is most delightfully situated at West Wycombe, in the charming county of Bucks, two miles from High Wycombe, and thirty-one from London.

It lies embosomed in a fine park of considerable extent; and though the principal edifice is concealed from the road, the beautiful lodge, and other little erections in the park by which it is approached, attract the admiration of every beholder. To a glowing imagination, indeed, these truly enchanting buildings appear, at first sight—if the rigour of criticism will allow us so to express what were our own sensations on the occasion—most *classically romantick*.

The very peculiar stile of the late Lord Le Despenser's garden decorations, as wittily described by Mr. Wilkes, since become Chamberlain of London, in his well known lively letter, was an abominable outrage on common decency. "But—" *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," is an excellent admonition, and it operates as an injunction of silence on the present occasion.

That beautiful edifice, West Wycombe church, built on the opposite hill, and the spacious subterranean cave, dug out of its chalky bosom, with such prodigious labour and expence, are objects well worth being visited by every curious traveller, who may happen to pass this way, which is by many considered as the pleasanter summer road from London to Oxford.







*View as Captured by the Highland from an Original Drawing by J. Paul Esq.*

*Published Sept. 1845 by J. Walker & Co. Rosemary Street, London.*

**FRIARS CARSE, Dumfries shire.**





# FRIAR'S CARSE.

NUMB. XX.

PLATE XXXIX.

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THIS beautiful little retreat is charmingly situated on the river Nith, six miles above Dumfries, in Scotland; and commands a fine prospect of the rich vale of Nithsdale. On this spot there formerly stood a friary, from whence the present name has originated, and which was dependent on Melrose Abbey, dissolved and rendered private property at the time of the Reformation.

Francis Grose, Esq. F. A. S. gives a view of the ancient edifice, in his *Scottish Antiquities*; and Adam Lawson De Cardonnel, Esq. has etched a similar view.

In the annexed print, the river Nith is conspicuously given, with a distant view of the modern house, the pleasant seat of ROBERT RIDDELL, of Glenriddell, Esq. Fellow of the Antiquarian Societies of London and Edinburgh.

To this gentleman we are indebted, not only for the very beautiful drawing of his own charming residence, but for many other fine views from interesting scenes in North Britain—

“ Where the bleak hills and barren mountains rise,  
“ And spread their ample bosoms to the skies ;  
“ While, in the mighty distance seen below,  
“ Round fairy isles, the lake's wide waters flow.”









*Here is Engraved by Walker from an Original Drawing by W. Agnew Esq.*

*Published Sept: 1835 by J. Walker. 10. Museum Street London.*

**FELBRIG HALL, Norfolk.**





# FELBRIG HALL.

NUMB. XX.

PLATE XL.

FELBRIG HALL, the noble seat of the Right Honourable WILLIAM WYNDHAM, member of parliament for the city of Norwich, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council for the kingdom of Ireland, is situated about two miles south of Cromer, and ten miles north of Aylsham, in the county of Norfolk; being distant from the metropolis about one hundred and thirty miles.

The house, which has been in possession of the WYNDHAM family ever since the reign of Henry the Sixth, is a very ancient pile of brick and stone; and, though it has at various times been repaired and altered, the several possessors have judiciously preserved the original stile of architecture in the south front, and covered the whole with stucco, so as to appear like stone. The building is very beautifully relieved by the venerable wood which covers the rising ground to the north, and a distant view of the ancient front is given in the annexed print.

The library, which contains a large and well-chosen collection of books, as well as the hall and some other apartments in front, is fitted up in a simple, but elegant manner, conformable to the antiquity of the front: but, at right angles from thence, there is a suite of apartments, consisting of a saloon, with dining and drawing rooms, finished in a more modern stile of architecture, and containing some very valuable pictures; particularly, a head by Rembrandt in his most striking manner, a small picture by Rubens, and several by Vandyke and other great masters, as well as an admirable collection of sea-pieces by Vandervelt.

These apartments, with bed-rooms over them, form an elegant front of red brick to the west: but, from certain plantations to the south-west, the two different fronts cannot be seen at the same time in any point of view. To the east of the house are the offices, which form a quadrangle, built under the direction of Mr. Payne; and about half a mile to the north-east stands the parsonage.

The lawn of FELBRIG Park is more varied by inequality than that of most seats in the county of Norfolk; and, though the water is not so considerable as it might be made, from the spot where this view was taken, viz. the new plantation on Aylmerton Common, it has a very pleasing appearance.

But the great beauty of FELBRIG Park consists in the extent and magnificence of its woods, chiefly oak and beech of very large dimensions. To these are yearly adding new plantations, under the direction of Mr. Kent, author of "Hints to Gentlemen of Landed Property;" who has also very highly improved the value, as well as the appearance, of the neighbouring waste lands, by judicious inclosure and cultivation.







The Itinerant



Engraved by W. Walker from an Original Drawing by J. A. Vaux Esq.

Published Oct. 1st 1817 by John Walker & Co. 10. Rowman's Street.

SWANSEA.





# SWANSEA.

NUMB. XXI.

PLATE XLI.

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THE populous and well-built town of SWANSEA, which is situated in the county of Glamorgan, at the distance of ninety miles from Bristol, and two hundred and five from London, is the most thriving town in South Wales; carrying on a very extensive trade to Ireland, Newfoundland, and many of the West India islands. But its chief trade is in coals; of which it affords large supplies to Bristol, and the Devonshire coast.

The country is so healthy, and its situation so beautiful, as to make this place much resorted to in summer and autumn, for bathing. Indeed, its extensive sands, and the advantage of being sheltered within a bay, so that bathers need never be disappointed, have produced such a yearly increase of company, as abundantly proves the advantage it has over all other watering-places in South Wales. The sands extend for five miles; and the rides about SWANSEA are uncommonly beautiful.

There is also a good mineral spring of the green vitriolic kind, the waters of which are both emetick and cathartick, greatly resembling that of Shadwell, on the banks of the Thames, at the eastern extremity of London.

Fish and poultry are inconceivably cheap, and of great variety; and every luxury and convenience of life may be obtained at so easy a rate, that SWANSEA is become the residence of a number of genteel people, who find that they can enjoy elegant society at prodigiously less expence than in any other part of the island of Great Britain.

The town is of great antiquity, Camden mentions its being strongly fortified in the reign of Henry the First, by Henry Earl of Warwick; and it has still many remains of its original strength. But the castle, which is conspicuous in the annexed view, seems of a much older date; although neither Camden, Speed, nor any other historian, furnish the smallest account of it. The inhabitants have converted this castle into a prison.

The markets are Wednesdays and Saturdays; and there are five annual fairs,







*Note as Engraved by J. Mollin from an Original Drawing by Mr.*

*Published Oct. 1798, by J. Mollin, 5, St. Ann's Street, in London.*

**HARTWELL HOUSE, Buckinghamshire.**







# HARTWELL HOUSE.

PLATE XLII.

**THIS** respectable seat of Sir WILLIAM LEE, Bart. is situated within two miles of Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire, adjoining the cross-road which leads from Thame in Oxfordshire to that town, and at the distance of thirty-eight from London.

The house is of considerable antiquity; and, notwithstanding the many alterations which the building has evidently experienced under various possessors, enough of the ancient Gothic architecture is still preserved, to impress every spectator with the idea of what it has formerly been.

The apartments are handsomely fitted up; and they contain several works of virtù, not unworthy of attention. The situation is rather low, and the prospects are consequently contracted; but the contiguous grounds are judiciously laid out, and remarkably well wooded.

At a small distance from the house, in a grove of fine trees, stands an elegant little mosque, which adds greatly to the enrichment of the scenery.

The vale of Aylesbury, comprehending a vast tract of circumjacent country, is supposed to contain some of the richest and most fertile pasture land in the kingdom.

The disciples of the Epicurean school need not be told what delicious ducks are reared and fed in this neighbourhood for their voluptuous tables.





The Itinerant.



Engraved by J. Walter

Published & Sold by J. Walters, 11, Rosemary Street

LEICESTER.





# LEICESTER.

NUMB. XXII.

PLATE XLIII.

THIS ancient place, the capital of Leicestershire, is situated nearly in the centre of that county; and is watered by the River *Soar*, formerly *Leir*, now making navigable. The streets in general are remarkably spacious, and the houses tolerably well built. It's distance from London is ninety-eight miles.

LEICESTER, which is at present divided into six parishes, formerly consisted of eight; with an extra-parochial place, called the Newark, inclosed by the Great Duke of Lancaster, and containing the best houses in the town or it's vicinity, which still remains extra-parochial, as being under castle-guard, by virtue of an old grant from the crown.

LEICESTER is greatly renowned for it's antiquities. It was the Roman *Ratae*, in the rout to *Londinio*, London; to *Lindum*, Lincoln. Under the Saxons, it formed part of the kingdom of Mercia, and was a bishop's see. It is now in the diocese of Lincoln, and in the midland circuit. The town, and it's vicinity, abound with indisputable proofs of Roman labours. The milliary stone, found a few years since upon the nether fofs-road leading eastwardly into LEICESTER, is supposed to contain the oldest inscription in Britain. The Janua Wall, called Jewry Wall, and the Roman *Cloaca*, or Sewer, found lately near it—containing a great variety of Roman pottery, some of it impressed with MACRINI, ALBINVS, ALBVSA, &c. &c.—are additional strong testimonies of it's age and consequence. The raw-dike, just without the town, eastwardly, is esteemed another Roman labour, by some antiquaries; but, by others, it is supposed to be a British curfus. The Roman coins, medals, &c. found in this place, are very numerous.

LEICESTER was almost totally destroyed in the reign of Henry II. It was the grave of Richard III. who was killed in the battle of Bosworth Field; and the great Cardinal Wolsey was also buried there.

From the account of Mr. Throsby, who has just published his History of this interesting place, it appears to contain fourteen thousand inhabitants, a considerable portion of whom are employed in the manufacture of hosiery, for which the town of LEICESTER has long been esteemed famous.

Though five only of the parishes have churches, there are six conventicles, or meeting-houses; besides which, the town contains several well-endowed hospitals and publick schools.

The corporation of LEICESTER consists of a mayor, recorder, steward, and bailiff, with twenty-four aldermen, forty-eight common-council, a town-clerk, &c. It's first charter was granted by King John; and the freemen are toll-free at all markets and fairs in England.

The annexed view is taken from Red Hill, at the foot of which stands the gallows, where the law is executed on the capital convicts of this county. The fatal tree, being situated on the right-hand near the road, is concealed in this view by the rise of the hill. The place, owing to the winding of the road, is distant about two miles north of the town; but, viewed in a direct line, is scarcely more than one.









*Designed by Alderman from an Original Drawing by M. J. M.*

*Published Nov. 1793, by J. Walker, 10 St. James's Street, London.*

**NORTON HALL, Derbyshire.**





## NORTON HALL,

NUMB. XXII.

PLATE XLIV.

THIS respectable family-mansion of SAMUEL SHORE, Esq. is pleasantly situated in Derbyshire, not far from the northern borders of that romantically picturesque county, and between the towns of Chesterfield and Sheffield; about eight miles from the former, and four from the latter: its distance from London being one hundred and fifty-seven miles.

The country adjoining is charmingly varied; and the prospects are remarkably extensive and delightful.

NORTON HALL has been a place of ancient residence; and successively inhabited by the Bullocks, Clarkes, and Offheys; from which last-mentioned family it came to the present possessor, by marriage with a coheirefs.

There is a date on the dining-room ceiling, '1620;' which shews that the centre part of the house was erected at, or prior to, that period.

The west and newest front, which principally appears in the annexed view, was rebuilt by Stephen Offhey, Esq. towards the beginning of this century.







The Itinerant.



Engraved by J. Walker from an Original Drawing by A. Bird.

Published & Sold by J. Walker, No. 11, Newmarket Street.

DUMFRIES.





# DUMFRIES.

NUMB. XXIII.

PLATE XLV.

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THIS town, the capital of the county of the same name, in Scotland, is charmingly seated on a ridge, overhanging the River Nith, twenty-six miles from the English border. It is the thoroughfare betwixt London and Dublin, by the way of Donachadee.

DUMFRIES is fortunate in the possession of three essential particulars, conducive to the health and happiness of man—The extreme beauty of it's situation; the salubrity and clearness of it's atmosphere; and the lightness and softness of it's water. A fine old bridge of nine arches is the chief remaining antiquity that it can boast of, built by the Lady Dervorgilla, mother to John Baliol, King of Scotland.

In Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland is a most accurate description and short history of this place—though it is to be regretted, that it has been abridged from the original—written by Dr. Burnside. To this account those are referred who may wish to see a more particular description than can be admitted in a work of this nature.

For the present view, as well as those of Kirkcudbright, Lufs, and Friar's Carse, with some other fine views in Scotland, not yet published, the proprietors of the Copper-Plate Magazine are indebted to Robert Riddell, Esq. of Glenriddell, F. A. S. of London and Edinburgh, and Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.







*Plate 10. Engraved by J. Walker from an Original Drawing by G. P. 1840*

*Published by J. Walker, No. 1, Broadman Street, London.*

**HILLINGDON HOUSE, Middlesex.**







## HILLINGDON HOUSE.

NUMB. XXIII.

PLATE XLVI.

THIS small but respectable seat of the Marchioness of ROCKINGHAM, is called HILLINGDON HOUSE, from it's proximity to Great and Little Hillingdon, two pleasant villages, situated near each other, within about a mile of the town of Uxbridge, in the county of Middlesex, and nearly fifteen miles from London.

The house originally belonged to the Talbot family; from the representatives of whom it has within these few years been purchased by the present illustrious possessor, who has made many improvements.

The appurtenant grounds, which are chiefly remarkable for being romantick and picturesque, are enriched with a fine piece of water.





The Itinerant.



Engraved by A. Walker from an Original Drawing by J. Nixon Esq.

Published for J. 1804 by A. Walker & Son, & Remond.

BLARNEY CASTLE.





# BLARNEY CASTLE.

NUMB. XXIV.

PLATE XLVII.

BLARNEY CASTLE, which stands within three miles of the city of Cork, in Ireland, was built by CARMAC MAC-CARTY, surnamed LAIDER, who came into the lordship about 1458. He built the castles of Kilcrea and Caricknamuck, the abbey of Kilcrea, and the nunnery of Ballyvacadane, with five churches; and, being wounded, at Caricknamuck, by Owen the son of Teig Mac-Carty, his cousin-german, he died at Cork, in the year 1494, and was buried in Kilcrea Abbey.

Cormac Mac-Dermot Carty, who possessed this castle in 1626, was accused of a treasonable correspondence with the Irish rebels, and obliged to deliver it up to Captain Taafé, for the queen's use. He was esteemed a very powerful person, being able to raise a thousand men at a call. He also possessed the castles of Kilcrea and Macroomp; the former of which he surrendered to the Lord President Carew, whose prisoner he then was, but from whom he soon afterwards found means to make his escape.

In the year 1641, BLARNEY CASTLE greatly annoyed the city of Cork, till taken from Donough Lord Muskerry, by Lord Broghill, afterwards Roger Earl of Orrery, in 1646; when the whole estate became forfeited, but was afterwards in part restored by the Act of Settlement.

The CASTLE of BLARNEY, in Queen Elizabeth's time, was esteemed one of the strongest fortresses in Munster. The author of *Pacata Hibernia* describes it to be composed of four large piles joined in one, which demonstrates that it must have been then much larger than at present. It is seated on a main rock, to secure it from mining; the walls are eighteen feet thick, and it was likewise flanked with bastions.

A river flows beneath one side of the eminence on which BLARNEY CASTLE stands; and on the other is a fine lake, covering about thirty acres, which abounds with excellent leeches. In the castle, which is now the residence of Mrs. JEFFRYS, relict of the late possessor, there is an original full-length painting of Charles the Twelfth, the celebrated King of Sweden, brought there by the late JAMES JEFFRYS, Esq. Envoy to that sovereign; whose father, Sir JAMES JEFFRYS, purchased this estate from the crown. This picture represents the King of Sweden in the dress described by Voltaire, and the painting is well executed.

Adjoining to the castle is a beautiful park, charmingly wooded and watered, with a neat bridge over Blarney river. The gardens are well laid out, and kept in good order.

At the very summit of BLARNEY CASTLE, as it appears in the annexed view, is the stone, alluding to which there is, in Ireland, a well-known application made to notorious liars, who are said to have "kissed the Blarney stone." Vulgar tradition having granted a dispensation, for all those who have kissed it, to lye with impunity.













# WHITTON PLACE.

NUMB. XXIV.

PLATE XLVIII.

THIS pleasant seat of the celebrated Sir WILLIAM  receives its name from the village of WHITTON, in the county of Middlesex, near which it is situated, at the distance of  miles west from London.

WHITTON PLACE, originally the seat of his Grace the Duke of Argyll, was famous for the completest collection of exoticks then extant in England. Since his Grace's decease, many of the plants have been removed; and all that now remain, are some of the finest cedars, and other evergreens, to be found in this country. The place, too, has undergone many changes, and had various proprietors: but that part of it which is represented in the annexed print, is now in the possession of Sir WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Knight of the Polar Star, and Comptroller-general of his Majesty's Works, who has considerably improved both the house and the grounds.

The house is spacious, commodious, neatly furnished, and fitted up with valuable pictures, ancient marbles, original drawings, and other works of virtù. There is also a very compleat library of books relative to the owner's profession, and such others as are usually found in collections calculated for the amusement of leisure hours.

The grounds are laid out with great taste, on the plan of an Italian villa; and the kitchen-garden affords, besides all necessaries, the finest fruit of most sorts produced in this climate.

In short, the whole forms, as well in elegance as in convenience, a beautiful epitome of the taste and good sense of the very eminent proprietor, indisputably one of the first architects this country has ever produced.







THE SHIPWRECK



Designed by Malton & Done from an Original Drawing by J. C. Richardson

Engraved by J. Malton & Co. from a Drawing by J. C. Richardson

MALTON.





THE town of MALTON, which is situated in the North Riding of the county of York, stands in the direct road from York city to Whitby and Scarborough, at the distance of two hundred and seventy miles from London.

It is divided into the Old and New Town, by a stone bridge over the River Derwent, which was made navigable to this place, and from thence to the River Ouse, in the first year of the reign of Queen Anne.

New MALTON has been so called, ever since the time of King Stephen, in whose reign it was rebuilt by Eustace Fitz-John; who also erected and endowed a priory for Gilbertine Canons, about the year 1150, at Old MALTON, some remains of which may yet be seen. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and its value, at the time of the general dissolution, was reckoned to be 197l. 19s. 2d. There was also a castle, at MALTON, in the reign of Henry the First, traces of which are still visible.

The town, which is populous, and contains three parish churches, is a borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff, and sends two members to parliament. Its markets are on Tuesday and Saturday; the last being reckoned the best in this extensive county, for horses, black cattle, and other commodities, particularly all the various implements of husbandry, for the supply of which MALTON has immemorially been famous.

The spire of the church seen in the annexed view, and which appears unfinished, was left in its present state, through a dread of overbalancing the whole structure, by its extreme ponderosity, had it been completed on the plan which the architect at first evidently intended.

MALTON has, at present, the peculiar honour to be represented in parliament by that celebrated senator, the Honourable Mr. Edmund Burke, and W. Weddell, Esq.







*This is Copied by H. M. from an Original Drawing by W. H. M.*

*Published Feb. 1840 by J. Walker, No. 13, Abchurch Lane, London.*

**TWICKENHAM MEADOWS, Middlesex.**







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# TWICKENHAM

# MEADOWS.

NUMB. XXV.

PLATE I.

THIS elegant villa, the seat of the Right Honourable **Henry DUNSTON**, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Thames, in the enchanting meadows from which it takes its name, near the pleasant village of Twickenham in Middlesex, and at the distance of about twelve miles from London.

Among the variety of fine villas, on this splendid bank of the Thames, **TWICKENHAM MEADOWS** bears a very distinguished rank. Its prospect of Richmond Hill is delightful beyond all power of description; and the bridge, which is at a most agreeable distance, where objects are continually passing and repassing, contributes much to the beauty of this enchanting view, and tends highly to enliven the interesting scenery.

The apartments, which are fitted up with extraordinary taste, are well furnished with works of virtue; and the gardens and grounds are laid out in a style of elegance worthy the refined possessor, who is herself abundantly skilled, as well in the practice, as the theory, of the polite arts.

From the pencil of her ladyship, indeed, the world has long since been honoured with some exquisite drawings, which are universally admired. One of these elegant productions will be recognized in the minute figures which enrich the present view, and which have been most tastefully sketched in by Mr. Burney, on Mr. Watts's drawing of the house and gardens.













